New York, Friday, May 20, 1842.

REMOVAL.—The HERALD OFFICE is removed to the spa-cious and central building at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, where all advertisements and subscriptions are received. Also, orders received for printing of every description.

(2)—Hon. T. Marshall's Speeches on Temperance, pamphlet form, a beautiful octave edition, containing pages, for sale at this office-Price of single copies cents, and 4 cents per copy to newsmen.

To Let-Possession Immediately.

A beautiful store, No. 95 Nassau street, in the Herals Buildings, next door to the Herald Office—excellent for book store, druggist's, or light fancy goods. Rent \$300 per annum.

Also—The building No. 21 Ann, recently occupied to the New York Herald—a capital place for a daily, weelly, or monthly journal, or any kind of printing. Apply the Herald Office.

Evening, or Extra Edition of the Herald. During the progress of the revolution in Rhode Island, we shall publish an EXTRA OF EVENING EDITION OF the HERALD every day. It will contain the latest intelligence from the seat of revolution, war, farce, or folly, just as you please. Also, the latest intelligence from Boston, and "all along shore." This edition will be sent by the afternoon mails all ever the country.

over the country. The Rhode Island Crists.

We give in our paper to-day all the intelligence received yesterday from the seat of war, or rather the seat of honor-along shore and down east-compre hending the movements and counter-movements of the great belligerents in big Rhode Island.

The sensation which these events have created in this city is tremendous, nor is the danger yet over We understand that the following paper has been widely circulated throughout the city, and has already received three thousand names :-REVOLUTION IN RHODE ISLAND.

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion."—Constitution—Article IV, Section 4.

each of them against invasion."—Constitution—Akticle IV. Spection 4.

Whereas, The people of Rhode Island, in pursuance of their unquestionable rights, as men, and as American citizens, have peaceably and fully adopted a republican form of government, as guaranteed to them by the constitution of their country, which was won and cemented by the blood of their revolutionary sires: And whereas, the Executive of the United States, has, by an act of unprecedented usurpation, most daugerous to the peace and liberties of the Union, taken sides in the controversy in Rhode Island, offering the martial forces of the United States, in sustaining the partisans of a Royal Charter, in opposition to the Republican Constitution which has been adopted in that State : And whereas, the republican government of Rhode Island has appealed to the citizens of New York to aid the People of that State in maintaining their rights against the unutterable aggressions with which they are threatened by the Federal Executive: therefore, we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby enroll ourselves as an organized military force to defend the people of Rhode Island, in cordial concurrence with the appeal of their constitutional and patriotic governor.

In testimony whereof, we hereby, each to the other, "Fledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

In addition to this manifestation, the "New York

In addition to this manifestation, the "New York American," and other respectable prints, have indicated a necessity for holding a meeting on the subject, and in pursuance thereof we find the following notice in the "Commercial Advertiser" of last

Weeting:—
Meeting in the Park!—We have been called on by Governor Davis, of Coney Island, who states that he has every reason to believe, that His Excellency Governor Dorr, with his retinue, has arrived this morning at that delectable island over which he, Governor Davis, presides. As he needs consolation, sympathy and succor from the free and the brave, especially at this moment, Governor Davis begs leave most respectfully to suggest the calling of a Park meeting, to-morrow [this day] afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Messrs. Allen, Bowne, Vanderpoel, Ming and Slamm are directed to put up the stage, bring bottles to catch the tears, and make such other arrangements as are necessary.

Governor Davis, of Coney Island, is one of the greatest men of the present day, and no doubt at his call a tremendous meeting will assemble in the Park this afternoon, including the "three thousand of an organized military force." Governor Davis is also a "teetotaller" of the purest water. He goes teetotally against every thing too strong, particularly strong water. He is teetotally in favor of all gentle temperance, soft, heavenly, ruby, rosy wines of France and Germany, and his assortment at the corner of Pine and William is the most unique in the city for cash or short credits.

If such a man calls spirits from the vasty deep they must come as thick as the sands of the sea shore. If they don't come, then he has only to call for a bottle of burgundy, rich and ruby, and that is probably as cheerful a spirit-and as gentle too-as ever came from any depths-the depths of a wine cellar included-particularly if you pay the money

Seriously, however, this flare up in Rhode Island is one of the most absurb and preposterous events that ever took place among a sensible race of human beings. It is a mere tempest in a teapot-a hurri cane on a hurdy-gurdy-an explosion of a barrel of root beer-a stalking horse among politicians. There is hardly a pin to choose between the two factions; and if the moral and sensible people of Rhode both, then are we no judge of pea-green in colors.

STEAM SHIP ACADIA.-No signs of this steamer at Boston on Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock She was then out fourteen days and a few hours She undoubtedly reached that city yesterday, and we shall receive her news early this morning

Musical.-Signor Martina has just arrived in town from Philadelphia. He played at a concerthere on his favorite instrument, the accordeon, and created much astonishment at his powers and eloquence. Can't we hear him at a concert in this city?

MORE THANKS .- Harnden & Co., Adams & Co. and Hurlbut & Co., will accept our thanks for Bos ton and Hartford papers in advance of the mail.

THE MESSRS. COLMAN'S LITERARY REPOSITORY AND PICTURE GALLERY, 203 Broadway, is well worthy of a visit from our citizens, and the strangers and foreigners who sojourn for a time in this commercial emporium. In the book store are to be found all the latest American publications, together with the most esteemed literary productions of English and other foreign authors, while his antiquarian collection extends back to the earliest dates, and its inspection will prove a rich reward to the virtuoso. His collection of engravings comprises the finest in the world, and is without a competitor, and the Picture Gallery contains paintings by Rubens and others of the old masters, in addition to the best productions of modern artists. The access is by an easy flight of stairs, and none of our fashionables will regret paying it a visit, while our French residents will be delighted with the opportunity afforded them of inspecting the heads of Napoleon and Lucien Bonaparte, with others of his family, the work of the celebrated sculptor Canova.

Mr. Hackett is playing fin the character of Fal

staff at Pittsburg, Pa. The managers of the American Theatre at New Orleans, have reduced the price of admission one half, in consequence of the pressure of the times The prices have also been reduced at Cincin

The frequenters of the Tremont, at Boston, ar solacing themselves with the dancing of Miss M. A. Lee, in the absence of the divine Fanny, who i going to Mexico.

The Managers of the National are bringing on a series of dramas, founded on J. Fennimor Cooper's novels.

The Ravels are performing at the Holliday stree Theatre, Baltimore, previous to coming to Niblo's. Mr. Dempster has been delighting the inhabitant of the City of Brotherly Love, by his ballad soirces The Bostonians are about to give a complimen

tary concert to Miss Hannah F. Gould, the poetes SUMMER WEATHER .- For the last two days we have experienced legitimate summer weather-

CHURCH BURNT.-The Episcopal church at Me ravia, Owasco Flats, caught fire last Friday night after evening service, on the visitation of Bisho, De Laney, and was entirely consumed with the books and organ.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE—DR. LAEDNER'S SINGULAR CAREER IN THE UNITED STATES.-We see it an nounced somewhere that Doctor Lardner intends to open a series of scientific lectures at the Park Thea tre on Saturday night. He has been for some time delivering lectures on art and science at Niblo's but although he has done well, he intends to de better at the Park Theatre.

The career of Doctor Lardner, and the resul produced by his lectures, present a remarkable se ries of facts on the state of society and intelligence in this country. Let us sketch them.

In November, 1841, he commenced his career is this city, in the midst of a deep and bitter prejudice aused by some portions of his personal history in Europe. In the brief space of a few weeks he lec tured down all opposition, and for the last six nonths up to this time, his results have been ascer ained to be as follows :-

Cities. Lectures. Philadelphia, 11 in Church in Theatre do Washington, 6 Providence, 4 New York, 29 in Theatre Aggregate receipts in six months, \$13,050

This presents a very remarkable and curiou tatement of facts, developing the state of society and manners-and the taste of the public on scien tific subjects—in the midst, too, of a severe commer cial revulsion.

Some other curious facts have been given us. In Boston his audiences were composed princ pally of the most moral and respectable classes, who profess to be sound Christians of the Protestan chuiches. They frequented the theatre withou any reserve or delicacy. In Baltimore he engaged the theatre, but drew a very small audience. He was advised to engage a church, and did so. His audiences became at once very large-but he could not exhibit his scientific diagrams to advantage. He returned to the theatre to do this, but the instant he got back he was nearly deserted-thus showing that the people of Baltimore are so excessive ly fastidious in religion, that they will not lis en to science if explained in a theatre. In Phi ladelphia the case was different. He delivered all his lectures at the theatre, and every evening one of the boxes was filled with the beautifu Quaker and Protestant ladies-thus showing that the love of science in Philadelphia is stronger than that kind of prejudice which governs the fashion-

In New York the moral circumstances attending his carear have partaken of all their characteristics -sometimes like Boston-sometimes like Philadel-phia-sometimes like Baltimore-sometimes like neither. The Rev. David, the highly respectable and pious hypocrite and editor of the "Journal of commerce," who owns the Tabernacle on a mixed principle-half piety, half profit, once gave Dr. Lardner the use of that building for a stipulated rent of \$75 in current money, to deliver his lectures in but finding afterwards that Dr. Lardner was Dr Lardner, and a sinner to boot, he changed his mind, broke the bargain-and refused to let him have the house for love or money. In this dilemma, Dr. Lard ner delivered his lectures sometimes at Niblo's, sometimes at the Park, but always before a highly respectable audience.

Thus it will be seen that the aggregate proceed of Dr. Lardner's scientific lectures, in six months in the United States, are equal to \$13,000, or at the rate of \$26,000 per annum. Half of these proceeds go into his own pocket-the other half to theatrical managers, church wardens, and owners of churches -We do not believe that such a career could be paralleled in Europe. In this country no theatrical star has done as much in the like time except Fanny Elssler. It establishes the fact that science in this country is one of the most popular passions pastimes and amusements, and that Dr. Lardner i the most remarkable lecturer. ¡Not even fanaticism -rigid morality-or theatrical tastes, can affect or impede its progress, or put down a man who is really useful in his day and generation, however ob jectionable he may be in other respects.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, 3 P. M. Proceedings in Congress-The N. Y. Am rican, de. de.

The Rhode Island affair has been laid on the table, by a decided vote-28 to 18; so all steam on this subject must be suppressed for the present .-When the morning business was disposed of, the bill providing for refunding Gen. Jackson's fine was taken up, and Mr. Conrad, the new senator from Louisiana, a very sensible and estimable man too, by the way, is making a speech in explanation of the he intends to give probably, and to-day.

Several executive communications were present ed in the House this morning; none of them, how ever, of great public importance. These dispose ot, the House went into Committee of the Who and took up the Navy Appropriation Bill. Mr. Sprigg is in the midst of a speech on the proposition to cut down the appropriation. It is doubtful whe ther any vote will be taken to-day.

What purpose or object has the editor of the American in loading his columns with such foul abuse of the President, such preposterous falsehoods respecting himself and his friends? A letter from here of the 10th inst. referring to the recent visit of Mr Tyson to Washington, and his conduct while here, contains more downright falsehoods, more insidious perversions of fact, and more scurrility, than were ever before crowded into the same space. There is an average of three lies to a line-the greatest instance of economy on recorda species of economy, however, very well to admire, but hardly suitable for imitation. Mr. Tyson did not stay at the White House-was never told by the President that a change in the Cabinet was in contemplation-never made such a statement himself-nor ever said or did one single thing charged upon him by the American. The gratuitous falsehoo of that paper are the more extraordinary, when the fact is considered that the American is in part sus tained by the patronage of the Custom House, and when, as it is said, a son of the proprietor, who is assistant of the paper, holds a lucrative post under the Collector; another son is a clerk, and one of the subordinates in the paper, a collector, or something of the sort, is inspector or clerk. All this, it would seem, should suggest to the editor, decency at least. But no-he disregards truth, decency, and ordinary decorum. Perhaps the removal of his sons and subordinates from the employment of the Government, may open his eyes to propriety, under the

A new political paper is shortly to be established here by Mesars. Martin & Heart, both staunch de mocrats, deserving well of their party and the public generally. Dr. Martin, the senior partner, is a gen tleman of accomplished education, a fluent, grace ful, and most effective writer. To a large fund of political information, he unites much discrimina-tion, a keen sense of the ludicrous, the nicest taste in literary matters, a quick, apprehensive mind-in fact, every requisite for a popular and influential editor. The journal is to be called the Spectator, to be published weekly, and is intended to treat also of subjects of passing interest, other than political, and is, no doubt, destined to a wide and general circula-

Navat. - The United States razee Independence at Boston, from New York, on Tuesday, and fired a salute. She proceeded to the Navy Yard, where she will go into the dry dock.

THE FIRST STRAWBERRIES. - We hear the glorie of the first person sung who offers the first shad in the market-or the first asparagus-or the first salmon-or the first green peas-but what are shad, or salmon, or asparagus, or green peas-to the first de licious strawberries and cream ! Go to Pattinson rafe and determine.

EARLY POTATOES-Have appeared in Baltimor

Progress of the Revolution in Rhode Island.

We have received, through Harnden & Co., the ollowing intelligence from Rhode Island. It down to five o'clock last evening.

It is said, in letters from Providence, that non of the Suffrage party have backed out, and that th card is an imposition. According to all accounts from Rhode Islan

both Governors have run off At any rate the could not be found on Wednesday evening. [From the Providence Evening Chronicle, May 18.]

(From the Providence Evening Chronicle, May 18.]

To-Day—Half Past Etout, A. M.—The critical moment has come, and before we have completed this article blood may have flown in our streets. Yesterday, about ten o'clock, to be brief, and bring the history of the last 14 or 15 hours up to this time, the signal guns of the People's Constitution party were fired, and all of the volunteer companies in that cause were marshalled around Mr. Burrington Anthony's house, where Governor Dorr is sojourning Expresses were likewise sent into the country; and by night, a large number of Suffrage men from the northern part of the State, principally armed and equipped, arrived in the city.

The cause of this alarm as the event proves, was an impression which the Suffrage party had got, that their Governor was to be taken.

On the arrival of the troops around Mr. Anthony's house, they were received by their Governor. Two cannon belonging to the United Train of Artillery, were taken by a detachment of the Suffrage men, making in all, possessed by that body, five pieces.

Gov. King and his Counsel were aroused by these movements of Gov. Dorr, and it was ordered in Counsel, that he must be taken if possible, to-day—with this view, he dispatched expresses into all parts of the State, and sent a steamboat to touch at New-

with this view, he dispatched expresses into all parts of the State, and sent a steamboat to touch at Newport, Bristol, and Warren, to bring his friends from those places.

The boat arrived this morning, and brought a large

port, Bristol, and Warren, to bring his friends from those places.

The boat arrived this morning, and brought a large body of men, who were joined with their friends here; they are about going to the field of battle.—

This morning aid has come, likewise, to Governor Dorr's ranks, and the prospect now is, that a bloody battle must occur. We should have stated than an attempt was made by Governor Dorr's men, to take the Arsenal. On demanding the keys of that place, they were refused. The body under Governor Dorr consequently, marched to the Arsenal, planted their cannon, and were upon the point of firing into it—when, for some reason or other, their forces were withdrawn, and a conflict, at that time, avoided—The arsenal was well guarded, and with men, too, who, we hear, would not have yielded without strong resistance. Gov. King last night issued a proclamation calling upon all of his friends to arm themselves at once. They accordingly did so. This morning, the Mayor requested all of the friends of the Charter authorities to close their shops and take a stand in the ranks. That request has been generally complied with. There is no knowing what will be the result. We fear the arrest.

NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.—More citizens under Gov. King, have just marched over the bridge. They are all armed to the teeth. Bodies of Suffrage men have been likewise passing over. There is a report flying about, that an attempt is to be made to take the Court House at 11 o'clock. This is a critical moment for both parties—the streets wear the aspect of a holy-day in mourning—they are crowded with men, some with muskets hurrying to the seen of action, others roaming about, mere idle spectators. We write in a detached uneasy style, it cannot be averaged. A guard has been placed on the bridge by Gov. King, and at one of the doors of the Market House. They prevent all from travelling either way, unless their business is stated or known. There is a body of armed citizens drawn up in military array in the Square. They belong to the landholde

stated or known. There is a body of armed citizens drawn up in military array in the Square. They belong to the landholders.

Half-fast nine o'clock.—We have just heard from the scene of strife, it seems that on the appearance of the military around Mr. Anthony's house this morning, that gentleman came and stated to the multitude that Gov. Dorr had gone into the country, that he did not doubt their courage. This is a report, however; we shall know whether it be true or not before we close our account of the proceedings to day. A large body of citizens have just gone down to meet friends who have come by the boats to assist Gov. King. All sorts of rumors are flying about; some say that Gov. Dorr has really left town, but that he will return in a day or two. There are knots of men in all parts of the streets. The conduct of all parties thus far, has been worthy of all praise.

Fears of bloodshed, at this time, begin to wear away. The landholders say they are determined to take the Governor of their opponents—that they do not believe he has left the city.

QUARTER TO TEN O'CLOCK.—The body that marched down to the boat to meet citizens who have arrived from the southern part of the State, have just gone over to Mr. Anthony's house, accompanied by their friends from the country. We shall know, in a brief space, what will be the event of their arrival at the scene of strife. We noticed that Colonel Blodget is in command. The same gentleman had charge of the Arsenal last evening.

Half past Ten O'CLOCK.—We have just heard from the scene of action. Gov. Dorr has left town, and the friends of Suffrage are exhorting their men to leave the ground peaceably. The following handbill has just been put into our hands. It is circulating widely about the streets. It will speak for itself.

RESIGNATION OF ALL THE OFFICERS UNDER THE RESIGNATION OF ALL THE OFFICERS UNDER THE PROFLES' CONSTITUTION.

We, the undersigned, elected Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, and to other offices under the People's Constitution, not having, in accepting those offices, contemplated carrying the Constitution into effect against the power of the General Government, of the United States, which has been called upon to act against us, and which the President has signified his intention to grant.—Therefore, in consideration of the evils which we think must ensue to our common country from our engaging in a contest with the General Government, although think must ensue to our common country from our engaging in a contest with the General Government, although we cannot surrender, nor have altered our views of the right of the people to form and establish a government in the manner in which the Constitution of this State has been framed, and entertaining these views, and first protesting against the course which the President has taken in regard to the courroversy between the old and the new government of this State, as being against the fundamental rights of the people of this State, and of the United States, we feel constrained to decline acting further in the several offices to which we have been elected, and which therefore we hereby resign. Neither can we, nor have we countenanced, in any manner, the late movement of the Governor elected under the Peoples' Constitution, but in every way have endeavored to counteract and prevent so deplorable an act, and one so destructive to the cause in which we have been engaged.

Hezekish Willard.

Eli Brown,

Benjamin Arnold, Jr.,

Welcome Angell,

Benjamin Arnold, Jr., Wm. M. Webster, Frederick L. Beckford, Welcome Angell, John A. Howland, William Coleman, J. F. B. Flagg, Perez Simme

We have just seen another hand-bill, containing a statement to the following effect. It speaks for it-self, like the preceding:— UNITED TRAIN OF ART of the pieces of the pie UNITED TRAIN OF ARTILLERY.

Providence, May 18, 1842.

The excitement is beginning to lull. The whole difficulty bids fair to be adjusted without the sacrifice of life. The last hour has been one of dreadful suspense though. We deem the question already, to all intents and purposes, and certainly for the present, settled. Something still, however, may happen to throw a cloud over us again. We shall continue to give any thing which may occur up to our hour of publication. The streets are still filled with knots of men. Their faces wear a cheerful aspect. After all, there is really too much good feeling among all parties of our citizens, to fight about a matter which can be adjusted in the coulicil room.

QUARTER PAST ELEVEN.—We sent a messenger off among all parties of our citizens, to fight about a matter which can be adjusted in the couacil room. QUARTER PAST ELEVEN.—We sent a messenger off to the neighborhood of Mr. Anthony's house, the scene of strife. He reports that the body of citizens under Gov. King and Col. Blodget, marched up at once into the very midst of the Suffrage folks, without molestation, and surrounded Mr. Anthony's house. A detachment then went into the house, and on searching, Gov. Dorr could no where be found. He had, it was reported, left town. We hear that a number of the landholders have gone in pursuit of him, with orders to take him wherever he could be found. The leaders on the part of the suffrage party had dismissed their men, and advised them to retire peaceably from the ground. A large body retired in compliance with this request. Others were on the ground to a large number, and around the cannons, on the arrival of the body of citizens under Gov, King.

Many in the ranks of the Suffrage men cried out "fire," but there was no attempt, in reality, to obstruct the passage of Gov. King's men in surrounding the house and taking possession of the ground. The landholders, under the direction of the Marshall of the United States, are taking guns and arms from all of the Suffrage men as they pass through the streets, on their way home. We learn as the body under Governor King passed up Westminster street, they halted, and each man took a good draught of pure and wholesome water. When they passed the market, the by-standers gave three cheers. We observed in the ranks some of the most promineat men.

Half PAST ONE.—Gov. King and his friends have

HALF PAST ONE .- Gov. King and his friends hav just returned from Mr. Anthony's house. All h-been adjusted. It seems a few of the Suffrage me been adjusted. It seems a few would not leave the cannon. After some considerable parleying, they finally told Gov. King and his friends, that they would take the guns back to the places from which they took them, but that they would not have them, without resistance, taker

The troops under Governor King, have all been drawn up in the Market Square within the past few moments. Col. Blodget briefly and pertinently thanked each company under his command, for its soldier-like conduct, and they are now repairing to

their armories. It is said, Mr. Dorr has taken the Worcester road. Nany think he will be overtake: Worcester road. Nany think he will be overtake by the body that has gone in pursuit. Thank Gor all ends well, and our city is spared from bloodshed Should anything of moment occur in addition to what has been already given, we shall publish a second edition.

cond edition.

Second Edition, HALF PAST FOUR O'CLOCK.—We were in hopes that we should not have to record any thing that looked like fight, farther than what is al

thing that looked like light, farther than what is al ready given in another column.

But it seems, the small body of Suffrage men who were left on the field of strife, in possession of the cannon, which they promised to deliver up, in case that Gov. King, with his party, would retire, after his departure, at once commenced throwing up breast-works, and arranging matters to place them-selves on the defence, declaring that they would no give me the cannon.

selves on the defence, declaring that they would not give up the cannon.

They did not muster at first more than fifty to sixty, but we believe their forces have been increased within the past hour by detachments from Woonsocket and Glocester. The cannon of which this body is in possession, belong to the Artillery Company, and are the same as were taken yesterday afternoon, as that company state, without leave. The Artillery Company have just gone up with their swords, to demand their cannon. We have sent a messenger off to learn what will be the success of the mission. Should the cannon not be given up, they will be taken by force, it is said.

Five o'clock.—Our messenger has just returned Five o'CLOCK.—Our messenger has just returned from the ground, and reports that the body of the Suffrage party, in possession of the guns, will not deliver them up. They have built a breast work about three feet high, and intend, they say, to maintain their position. The artillery company have left the ground.

left the ground.

It is expected that Gov. King will again call out his friends to disperse those men, and take the guns from them.

[From the Providence Journal, May 18, P. M.]

Last evening, several of Mr. Dorr's near relatives called at his quarters and endeavored to convince him of the utter impossibility of success in his mad design, and urged upon him, by every consideration which ever moved mortal man, to desist from a conflict which could only end in the effusion of blood and his own distruction. A number of the members of his legislature, were present and joined in the entreaty, and to their credit it should be said, his chief counsellors added their unanimous opinion against a forcible movement. He refused to listen to any thing, and when those who had called upon him left the room, his own party friends also went and left him for the moment alone, as a token of their disapprobation. He was a second time visited by the same near relatives, and again urged to liston to reason: but equally in vain. Nothing could move him, and he issued his orders for an attack upon the Arsenal. The signal gun was fired at midnight; the force, accompanied by Dorr in person, moved down Love Lane through Olneyville and came up on the north east side of the Arsenal. They brought six field pieces and took up a position in a small grove, within long musket shot of the Arsenal. They afterwards approached even nearer. Their position was selected with singular imprudence. It was completely within range of grape and canister, and had they fired a single gun, the return from the Arsenal would have been tremendous—nurderous. Not half their force was variously estimated at from two to four hundred. A flag of truce was then sent to (From the Providence Journal, May 18, P. M.) half their force would ever have left the field.—
Their force was variously estimated at from two
to four hundred. A flag of truce was then sent to
the Arsenal, and possession demanded, on the part
of Colonel Wheeler, and in the name of Governor
Dorr. The commandant replied that he knew neither Colonel Wheeler nor Gov. Dorr, and in answer
to the assurances that they should take it and were
fully able to do so, he told them to take it. The insurgents then repaired to their guns and the order
was given, by Dorr, to fire. We are not certain
whether they refused to fire, or whether their ignorance of gunnery prevented them from making any
effective manifestation; probably both reasons operated.

At about nine o'clock, it was rumored that Dorr had fled the city. His military were told to hold themselves under the command of their respective company officers. Messages were despatched to the Governor, conveying this information, but it was not received with full confidence. The insurgents in arms still remained around the house of Burrington Anthony, and passed resolutions, the exact purport of which we did not understand, but which amounted to a determination not to disperse at present. Their cannon were loaded, and pointed so as to command all the sides of the house; the situation is very open and presents many avenues of approach. The military companies approached and posted themselves on different sides.

The Governor, with the Sheriff, went into the house, and informed the crowd that their object was to arrest Thomas W. Dorr. They were told that he had left the city; the sheriff said that he should proceed to search the house. Against this they loudly protested, and made a show of resistance, but it was done thoroughly, although unsuccessfully. Dorr is understood to have left the city for Worcester. He is reported to have been seen in a carriage, with a pair of fleet horses, at full speed, making for that direction. His men are accedingly indignant at his desertion, and curse him openly and loudly. After placing them, against the wishes of all his counsellors, and by the exercise of his own indomitable obstinacy, in their present position, he sought safety for himself in flight, and left them to their fate, Before the arrival of the military, or immediately after, the greater part of the insurgents who were armed, left the ground and dispersed. About twenty-five, however, stood by their guns, and declared that although they were ready to disperse, they would not surrender them. vever, stood by their guns, and declared that,

although they were horse followed Dorr in instant A strong party of horse followed Dorr in instant pursuit, but we fear there is little prospect of his being arrested in this State. A requisition will be made upon the Governor of whatever State he has made upon the Governor of whatever State he has field to, and he will be brought here for trial. He will very probably attempt to get up another sympa-thizing meeting in New York, and come here at the head of the ruffians of whom he boasts that he can raise five thousand; but he will never be allowed to come into the State except in the custody of the law. His course is run.

aw. His course is run.

This is to give notice that I have resigned my seat as a member of the House of Representatives from the town of Smithfield, under the People's Constitution.

ELISHA SMITH. May 18, 1842.

The insurgents have not given up their guns, but are entrenching themselves.

Suffrage Account,

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, May 18, 3 P. M.
Dear Sir—The news which you will receive by
this day's mail will probably be, that the entire
Suffrage party in this State is disbanded and annihilated, and various other ridiculous reports too numerous to mention. But don't believe them; Gov.
Dorr's troops have been on the ground, true to him
and the cause, since his arrival in this city from
Washington.

Vashington. In the morning of to-day, the Algerines having become completely reinforced, sent up by a prominent suffrage man, the most positive assurance that they were ready to move in an honorable manner towards adjusting the matter—assuring them that no more arrests under the Algerine law should be made, &c. All thus threw the companies completely off their gaard. Orders were given to allow the men peaceably to depart to their homes; and by the advice of Mr. Dorr's friends, he was induced to leave the city for a short time, to obtain rest and await the final adjustment of the whole matter. The officers of the companies had left, and only a few men renained without any organization, making prepara-

ions to retire.

But all this proved a mere stratagem—an armis-

But all this proved a mere stratagem—an armistice to produce disorder among the people's ranks for the purpose of exhibiting their courage against an unarmed foe. Mr. Harris had received from King the promise that he would appear personally and make reconciliation among the people—and from the window of the house of Sheriff Armstrong made them an address to that effect. Pending this expectation on the part of the people, King made his appearance in company with the County Sheriff, Mr. Potter, and as he approached the house the people gave way in the most respectful manner. He entered the house with hat in hand, and supposing him to have come with the olive branch of peace, the people greeted him with three cheers.

He ascended to the upper window of the house in company with the Sheriff, made a respectful bow to the throng outside, and then addressed them as follows: "I have come here in company with the Sheriff with a precept for Thomas W. Dorr—I am informed that he is not in the house—I presume you are willing he should make the necessary search."

To this most unexpected address a shout, quicker than lightning, arose from the assembly, of "No! No!" that made the welkin ring. I instinctively stept aside to save my own head, and hearing a rushing in below, the Governor and Sheriff, pale as ashes, flew from the house—escaped at the back door, and ran at the top of their speed across lots, until they supposed themselves safe, and covered by their own forces, which were now halting at the foot of Federal Hill, awaiting with breathless anxiety the result of this treacherous movement.

P. S., 5 P. M.—I have just returned from the field to which the people's men, in possession of the ord-

ty the result of this treacherous movement.

P. S., 5 P. M.—I have just returned from the field to which the people's men, in possession of the ordinance have retreated. They have been reinforced by a company of about 40 men, good and true, and have thrown up a breastwork for 3-8ths of a mile, having command of a large level and open fiel!, and the banner of the Suffrage party is flying triumphantly upon the battlements. The present force is under the command of a most indefatigable and able officer, who has been in the service of the U.S. in an honorable position.

A paper will be published to-morrow, containing

S. in an honorable position.

A paper will be published to-morrow, containing the resignations of several representatives to the people's legislature, among them that of B. Arnold &c., who is now in your city. All a lie.

Yours, &c.

ingular Sermon at the Rose Street Quaker Meeting, last Sunday.

There was quite a large-number of that highly espectable portion of our fellow citizens, called Quakers, assembled at the Rose street Meeting House last Sunday: besides, also, a very large num per of male strangers who did not appear to belone o the society, but who filled that side of the gallery apportioned off for men; whilst the parellel side set part for females was entirely empty. At the same time both the male and female side galleries had a curious appearance, they having long narrow pieces of board nailed across them, apparently with a view of preventing rude and unmannerly strangers from oing to that part of the house in order that they might get a full view of and rudely stare at the faces of the very pretty Quaker girls in the body of the church.

Staid and steady, and quiet and motioniess, as the worthy members of the Society of Friends are uniformly known to be, particularly in all that relates to religious worship, there was evidently a considerable sensation and some little excitement on foot on this occasion. The immediate cause of all this seemed to be the anticipation of a sermon from a curious preacher named George F. White and that he would in that sermon denounce a emissaries of the devil all the temperance lecturers the Anti-Slavery Societies, their agents, their lecturers, and officers, all the preachers of other denominations, and all the religious book agents, &c. And sure enough the result showed that they had anticipated rightly. For he did denounce them all in no very measured terms. The body of the meeting house was quite full

of the very élite of the Society of Friends. The long row of seats appropriated for the male and female elders was filled with very respect able and grave, though by no means handsome looking quakers. The same may be said of the seats immediately behind, appropriated to the accredited preachers of the Society. The long row of seats at the back of all, appropriated, we believe, to the great star preachers from the country, was en tirely vacant. Among the audience were Abraham Bell, the great shipping merchant, Cornelius W. Lawrence, with two very beautiful daughters Captain Coleman of the Astor House, and several distinguished and leading Friends, all of them dressed in most costly broad cloth, and in the height of fashion-that is, Quaker fashion. On the female side of the house, probably there never was such bevy of beauties gathered together before any where-such a perfect blaze of loveliness-unles indeed, it be on the occasion of a yearly meeting in London. For it is notorious that the young quaker girls of New York, and the Rose street meeting in particular, taken in a body, are superior in shape, beauty of feature, symmetry of form, grace, and even elegance, to those of any other religious sect in the city. They were dressed, it is true-a ma ority of them-in the "severe and formal out" of the fashion of their society, but they looked still more lovely, if possible, from the very simplicity of their dress; and a great number had modified and twisted the style and cut of their frocks, and added a little lace ornament here, and a little something else there, and pushed their improvements, and resem blance to other ladies' dresses as far as they could and yet not be taken to task for violating the Quaker rules of dress, whilst, for costliness and ichness of material, nothing could exceed the superb quality of their silks and satins.

Mr. George F. White, the great and eloquent star, who was to preach upon this occasion, is or was, we believe, a flour merchant in this city. A few years ago, in consequence of a failure in business, or occuniary embarrassments, or something of that kind. ne was, according to the rules of the Society, put to the wall, as we think the term runs, or read out. He also, we believe, addressed several communica tions to the Free Enquirer, and particularly assailed Sunday Schools, or the mode in which they were conducted, and which he denounced as calculated to subvert the purity and morals of the young female teachers. He also denounced abolitionists, and all other religious preachers, as "hireling preachers," "hireling lecturers," "hireling editors," 'servants of the devil," "emissaries of satan," "hypocrites," "blasphemers," "coming up out of the bottomless pit," &c. &c. And, now that the anniversaries were in full operation, he again came forth to denounce them. He is a very tall, and not a badly made man, uncommonly well-dressed, but with rather homely features, and a very unpleasant style of voice, harsh and cracked. Still he is looked upon by the Hicksites as a very able man, their great star preacher, and quite the head of the church fin this city. His style of preaching is not good-he lacks powers of condensation, is very rambling and discursive, and makes use of a he spoke for over an hour last Sunday at Rose street, whereas an able man would have really said all the he said, in one fourth the time, and produced a greater effect; and as he does not seem to know how to condense, we will do that for him, and give only the strong points of his speech.

only the strong points of his speech.

He commenced his sermon by stating that he was fully convinced of the truth of what John said, that mystery was the fruitful mother of all abominations. that she ever had been, and ever would be so That if man believed that there was a God, he would see that the Almighty had laid down certain principles in order to bring him to a close approximation with his own nature, and that he would turn his back on all religions that were shaded in the least degree by that mother of abominations—mystery. He went on:

So rational in our religion, that so far from man being required to do any thing contrary to his own interests, that if the salvation of his soul depended on it, it would be impossible for him to do so. Man is never required to sacrifice the major to the minor.

Is it necessary to go into the great labor of removing the mass of rubbish which the hireling preachers of th present and former generation have thrown on this bless ed truth? Is it necessary to go in and show the absurdity of what they call the Trinity?

Are there not those in this city who believe not the word? But who have been sitting in darkness under the ministry of the corrupt hireling preachers of the present day, and who believe that direct revelation from God to man, and inspiration has ceased? There are. And you shun these hireling preachers, and shun all their idolatrous temples of worship, which are neither more nor less than the temples of the arch enemy of the human race.—Shun these idolatrous temples as you would the open den of famished lions.

Turn from the darkness of the mystery of about

Turn from the darkness of the mystery of abominations and her advocates, the leprous hireling preachers of the day. Is it not absurd the doctrines of the Trinity, as they are called. Is it necessary, then, to develope the propositions laid down, to show the absurdity and wickedness of this dark doctrine of the Trinity, as it is called, and which has seen brought into this world, by the arch enemy of souls, through his emissaries the hireling preachers of the day?

We must repudiate the dark and wicked doctrine of three persons in one God. And there is not a line in the Scriptures—nothing from Genesis to Revelation—not an isolated passage which goes in the smallest degree to support this ridiculous doctrine. And it is nothing more than one of the many mysteries, absurdities and blasphemies which is being promulgated this very day by the emissaries of the devil, the hireling preachers of the various sects of the present day. And if you will repudiate all faith in them and their abominations, you have only to take reason in your right hand; and common sense in your left.

Man is a mere rational animal—no higher than the

Man is a mere rational animal—no higher than the

beasts of the field—only as a rational understanding raises him above them.

Then what shall we say of these hireling preachers who dare to assume the prerogative of Almighty God, and denounce 600,000,000 of their fellow beings? Oh! ere id dare do an act of this kind, may God bring me down to the grave.

That true charity of which Jacob was the type. What is it? Love to God! Not that which the hirelings have—but that which refuses to bear testimony as the hirelings—and the very worst kind of hirelings—such as hireling lecturers, editors, and book agents. Men who live only by idlenes and for hire. And yet there are men among us, who stand before the people, and profess to bear testimony against thee hirelings—men who are endowed with a little reason, and yet give the right hand of fellowship to these hirelings.—Men who bow themselves before the people and then beg a pittance of them. This was never allowed even under the outward Jewish dispensation. The people gave a tenth of what they had; but it was a tenth of what? Why, the tribe of Levi, with whom were the priests, gave more than any other two tribes.

The Lord never required any one to go forth and ask any reward from the children of men for preaching the truth. And never was there a true servant of God who received it; and never will there be one. And it is easy to prove it. No man can serve two masters. He that lobors for hire labors in the service of Satan. And for these reasons the men who preach for hire are always.

ready to preach any doctrine. No true servant of the Lord ever got his bread by preaching; because he would preach such doctrine as the people would not like, and then they wouldn't pay him; and so he'd be always obliged to preach popular doctrines.

Yet, if you think it right to sit under these hireling preachers, do so. Or, what is worse than all, if you believe it right to go and attend Temperance and Anti-Slavery Lectures, go and do so.

Knock and it shall be opened—but don't knock as a hireling preacher—a hireling lecturer—a hireling editor, or a hireling book agent, that they may have it pointed out to them where they can go and get a good salary.

out to them where they can go and get a good salary.

If any of you are connected with these anti-slavery and temperance lecturers, and associations, that are moving about like troubled waters, leaving their filth and slime behind them on the earth—leave them. God is not with them! You see that which is disgusting only to look at them. And by and by all these preachers and lecturers will become more disgusting than the poor miserable drunkard lying in the kennel! And I can believe that if it were possible to rake up, and bring forth all the corrupt dead that lie buried beneath ancient Babylon, and all the rotten and corrupt carcases that perished at Sodom and Gomorrah, they would be received with open arms and associates, and hailed as worthy coadjutors and co-workers in their righteousness, as they term it.

SPLENDID GIFT.-The passengers by the packet ship Russell Glover, with a double row of ports, on her last trip, have presented Captain Howes, with a superb silver pitcher, and Mr. Waterman, the chief mate, with a splendid silver snuff-box. The following gentlemen were the committee of presentation.

John Hoadley, William Holmes, John Argile, Samuel
Price, Thomas Lewis, John Todd, Thomas Hart, Patrick
McGowin, Frank Clark, Thomas Biss Glover, George
Hinder, James Tinker, Wm. Garthwaite. The articles were presented by Mr. Hoadley, who

made a neat speech, which was neatly answered by the Captain. We think the gifts were nearly as near as the speeches, and the following inscription on the pitcher almost as neat as the snuff-box :-"Presented to Captain Howes, of the Ship Russell Glo-er, for his gentlemanly conduct to the passengers on their oyage from Liverpool to New York."

Indeed the whole affair was the neatest of the kind we ever saw. Neat all round.

CHATHAM THEATRE.—The masterly performance of Metamora by Mr. Forrest, at the American Theatre, last evening, drew a full and enthusiastic audience. This evening that gentleman plays King Lear; Mr. J. R. Scott takes the part of Edgar, and the remaining characters are filled out with the whole strength of the company. The enterprize of the manager has proved highly successful, a fact that s made evident by the receipts of the city treasury .-Of all the managers Thorne alone has promptly paid in his licence, amounting to \$500.

General Sessions.

Before Judges Lynch and Noah—Wm. Shaler, acting District Attorney.

Thursday, May 19.—Trial for Libel, continued.—The case of Dr. Lucius S. Comstock charged with libelling Wm. J. Burritt, was continued from yesterday.

Was. W. Char, of the firm of J. & W. Penfold & Co. was then called by defence an I sworn.—I am a druggist, Dr. Comstock has manufactured the article called Hay's Liniment for many years. It is not customary for druggists to manufacture medicines which have been introduced by others, and brought into general use.

John M. Roshsson, of the firm of Robinson & Ward, druggists, sworn.—We have sold Hay's Liniment, prepared by Dr. Comstock, for a number of years. Mr. Burritt offered some of his manufacture to us, but we refused to purchase it. The medicine is in general use, and much of it is sold. It was introduced by Dr. Comstock.

H. Ponras sworn.—I practice medicine; W. J. Burritt, the complainant, had an article put up that he called Brandreth's pitls, and which was an imitation of the genuine article of that name; they were put up in the same manner and with the same labels; this was in 1834 or 5; he continued this business for two years; Burritt has employed me to put them up for him; he also put up several hundred groce of counterfeit Morrison's Hygean Pills, to imitate the genuine ones.

A. B. Shaw, sworn—I am a druggist; I have purchased an article called Brandreth's Pills from Burritt, the complainant; they were an imitation or counterfeit of the genuine pills; I have never purchased them of any one else.

David Hoadler sworn—I am a druggist, of the firm of Hoadley, Phelps & Co., of this city; we have purchased Hay's Liniment from Constock & Co. to some years; we have repeated orders for it, and have had for two or three years; Burritt, the complainant, has been often advertised as a counterfeit or of other peoples' medicines, [Two bottles of Balm of Columbia were here shown witness, one being Constock's manufacture, the other Burritt's, between which he was unable to disti

Ms. Burnitt, the complainant, called again.—Dr. Comstock has been in the habit of manufacturing the Balm of Columbia for many years—he has vended it for 10 years.—I have been in the habit of putting it up for two years and a half only.

The counsel for defence here rested, and the court ad journed till the

MR. BENNETT:MY FRIEND THOMPSON has been much censure MY FRIEND THOMPSON has been much centure because he quotes high in order to buy at money making rates. I send you the following table that those who must be "shaved" may see which Bank Note List is the most moderate in quotations:—

Thomps's List. Days List. N. Y. List.

Sality Fund to.

Safety Fund, &c.
Eastern,
Lafayette, NY.,
Washington, NY.,
Allegany County,
Bank of Buffalo,
Commercial, Buffalo,
Commercial Oswego,
Farmers' of Amst'm.,
Farmers' of Gen.,
James' Bank, Southern L. In.&T. Co. 80 60 —
Atchafalaya, N. O., 30 — —
Improvement, N. O., 40
We ask a careful perusal of the above that those who proclaim against the only fair List may see their error,

Trenton. [Correspondence of the Herald.]

TRENTON, May 18, 1842. The Races-Rare Sport-Tuler "Headed Off." Annexed is the result of the two mile heat, on the Eagle Course this day. The contest was close, spirited and excited throughout. Tyler, the favorite at the start, but it seems he has been "headed off" at

The track was rather heavy, and the time, conse-TRENTON, RACES-Second Day.

Purse \$300-2 mile heats.

Jas. R. Van Mater, Capt. Stockton's Diana Syntax, by Dr. Syntax, 4 yrs. old, 1. 4. 1.

Charles S. Lloyd, Truxton, by Barefoot, 5 years old, 2. 1. 2.

H. A. Conover, R. L. Stevens' Zampa, by Priam, 4 years old, 4. 3. 3.

W. R. Johnson, Tyler, by Trustee, 5 yrs. old, 3. 2. dr.

Time, 4. 5.—3. 51.—3. 50.

Tyler was beaten by Truxton on the second heat by only a neck, and was afterwards withdrawn from the race. Joe Laird did the jockeying for the beau-tiful Diana. He knows how it's done. For the three mile purse to-morrow (Thursday), Major Jones' Young Dove, by Trustee, 4 yrs. oid.
Col. Johnson's Blue Dick, by Margrave, 5 yrs. old.
H. A. Conover, R. L. Stevens' Heiress, by Trustee, 4 yrs. old.

The betting men prefer Blue Dick against the field. They will be taken to-morrow, and beaten

held. They will be taken to-morrow, and beaten to boot.

You can promise those who like this amusement of horse racing something not quite up to the Boston and Fashion match, but approaching nearly—It will be the race of Friday, 4 mile heats. The horses now in waiting are Boston, Mariner, Treasurer, Cassandra, Nannie, (Captain Stockton's) and Plenipo. None of them have yet made a track for a purse, and four of them are certain to start. The cars from New York via New Brunswick arrive just in time for the race at about one o'clock. Those disposed to indulge in a healthful ride through the country and witness the sport will be enabled to return the same evening and arrive in the city by 101, P. M.

The result of the four mile day will be furnished by Yours, &c.,

Singular Fatality.—C. S. Smith, late associate editor of the Natchez Courier, accidentally shot himself in a hunting excursion, recently, and but a thort distance from Natchez. On hearing of the accident, four of his friends started in a skiffor the place where it occurred. A sudden storm arose and blew down a tree which fell across the skiff, killing one man dead on the spot, and severely injuring two others. The name of the man killed is Tibbles—that of the one most severely wounded is Forshey.